

THE TRI-WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH
Will be published every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, by
A. G. HODGES & COMPANY,
At FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM, payable in advance.

The WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH, a large mammoth sheet, is published every Tuesday morning at TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM, in advance. Our terms for advertising, either in the Tri-Weekly or Weekly Commonwealth, will be as liberal as in any of the newspapers published in the west.

The Frankfort Commonwealth.
A. G. HODGES & CO., PROPRIETORS.
J. H. JOHNSON, Editor.

The Proprietors of the Commonwealth, grateful for the generous patronage which has been bestowed upon them, are determined to furnish their patrons a journal which shall be unexcelled in any of the departments which comprise a first class newspaper.

Published at the Capital of the State, it will be enabled to furnish its readers with the latest intelligence of the actions of the higher courts and of the various departments of the State. It will also contain the latest telegraphic news of stirring events, and also of the New York, Cincinnati, Louisville and New Orleans markets.

In politics the Commonwealth will be conservative, occupying a middle and antagonistic ground in reference to the two extremes. The old parties broken up, and old issues virtually dead, the vital question at present is Union or disunion. The Commonwealth is for the Union, believing it to be the greatest safeguard for our rights, as well as our most effective auxiliary in our efforts to obtain redress for our wrongs. Its conductors do not regard disunion as a remedy for any of the wrongs of the South, but rather an aggravation. It will contend for the equality of the States in the Union, and for the absolute non-interference by Congress with the domestic affairs of the States and Territories.

We shall aim to make the Commonwealth an acceptable and appropriate fireside companion. It will contain selections from the choicest literature of the day, prose, poetry, &c.

The Weekly will be printed on extra double medium paper, in new and beautiful type. Terms, in advance, for the Tri-Weekly, \$4 per annum. Terms, for the Weekly \$2 per annum.

SETTLEMENTS!!

Everybody wants to make out their bills, and everybody can save a vast amount of labor by having nicely

PRINTED BILL HEADS.

THE COMMONWEALTH OFFICE JOB ROOMS

Turn out that class of Printing in the highest style of the art, and at the

VERY LOWEST PRICES.

August 8, 1860.

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BOOKS.
MONROE & HARLAN'S DIGEST OF THE DECISIONS OF THE COURT OF APPEALS, 2 vols. Price \$10 00
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BLANKS.
BLANKS FOR COUNTY COURT JUDGES of all kinds, Price—50 cts. per quire.
JUSTICES' BLANKS—WARRANTS AND EXECUTIONS. Price—50 cts. per quire.
CONSTABLE'S SALE NOTICES, REPLEVIN BONDS, &c. Price—50 cts. per quire.
SHERIFF'S REPLEVIN BONDS. Price—50 cts. per quire.
CIRCUIT CLERK'S EXECUTIONS. Price—50 cts. per quire.
BLANK CHECKS, on Branch Bank of Kentucky, at Frankfort, and Farmers Bank of Kentucky. Price—75 cts. per quire.
BLANK DEEDS. Price—\$1 per quire.

Orders from a distance for any of the above named Books or Blanks will be promptly attended to when accompanied by the Cash; and if desired to be forwarded by mail, the postage will be pre-paid upon the condition that it be refunded by the person ordering the article to be sent by mail.

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING.
We are prepared to execute all kinds of Book, Pamphlet, and Job Work, in the neatest and best style, on short notice, and as low as any office will do similar work.

LAWYER'S BRIEFS
Printed in the very best and neatest manner, and on moderate terms.

BLANKS.
Clerks, Sheriffs, and all other kinds of Blanks, printed on short notice and moderate terms.

LAW NOTICE.

JAMES B. CLAY. THOS. B. MONROE, JR.
CLAY & MONROE.
WILL practice law in the United States, Circuit and District Courts held at Frankfort, and the Court of Appeals of Kentucky. Business confided to them will receive prompt attention.

Address Thos. B. Monroe, Secretary of State, Frankfort, or Clay & Monroe, office Short street, Lexington.
THOS. B. MONROE, JR.,
Has been engaged to attend to the unfinished professional business of the late Hon. Ben. Monroe. Communications addressed to him at Frankfort will receive prompt attention.
April 9, 1860-w&wtw.

JAMES SIMPSON. JOHN L. SCOTT.
SIMPSON & SCOTT,
Attorneys and Counselors at Law.
FRANKFORT, KY.

Office adjoining Yeoman Building—The same heretofore occupied by John L. Scott.

JUDGE JAMES SIMPSON AND JOHN L. SCOTT will hereafter practice law in partnership in the Court of Appeals and Federal Court at Frankfort. Judge Simpson would respectfully refer to all persons who have known him, either at the Bar or as Circuit Judge in early life, or more recently as Judge of the Court of Appeals of Kentucky. John L. Scott would refer to the persons heretofore referred to by him in his published card.

All business in the Court of Appeals and Federal Court entrusted to this firm will receive faithful and prompt attention.
Mr. Scott resides in Frankfort, and may be found at all times at his office adjoining the Yeoman Printing Office. Jan 4 w&wtw.

MEDICAL CARD.

DR. J. G. KEENON,
HAVING permanently located in Frankfort, tenders his professional services to the citizens of the town and vicinity.
Office on Main street, in Mansion House, 2nd door from corner. [Aug. 29, 1860-tf.]

ROBT. J. BRECKINRIDGE,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
LEXINGTON, KY.

Office on Short street between Lime-stone and Upper streets.
May 23, 1859-tf.

LYSANDER HORD,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
FRANKFORT, KY.

PRACTICES Law in the Court of Appeals, Federal Court, and Franklin Circuit Court. Any business confided to him shall be faithful and promptly attended to. His office is on St. Clair street, near the Branch Bank of Kentucky, where he may generally be found.
Frankfort, Jan. 12, 1859-tf.

G. W. CRADDOCK. CHARLES F. CRADDOCK.
CRADDOCK & CRADDOCK,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
FRANKFORT, KY.

Office on St. Clair street, next door south of the Branch Bank of Kentucky.
Will practice law in partnership in all the Courts held in the city of Frankfort, and in the Circuit Courts of the adjoining counties.
Jan. 5, 1858-tf.

J. W. FINNELL. V. T. CHAMBERS.
FINNELL & CHAMBERS,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

Office—West Side Court St. bet. Third & Fourth Streets.
COVINGTON, KENTUCKY.
February 22, 1860-tf.

T. N. & D. W. LINDSEY,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY.

PRACTICES Law in all the Courts held in Frankfort, and the adjoining counties. Office on St. Clair street, four doors from the Bridge.
Jan. 3, 1859-tf.

JOHN RODMAN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
FRANKFORT, KY.

PRACTICES in all the Courts held in Frankfort, and in Oldham, Henry, Trimble and Owen counties. Office on St. Clair street, near the Court House.
[Oct. 28, 1853.]

J. H. KINKEAD,
ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
GALLATIN, MO.

PRACTICES in the Circuit and other Courts of Missouri, and the Circuit Courts of the adjoining counties.
Office up stairs in the Gallatin Sun Office.
May 6, 1857-tf.

DENTAL SURGERY,
BY E. G. HAMBLETON, M. D.

His operations on the Teeth will be directed by a scientific knowledge, both of Surgery and Medicine, this being the only safe guide to uniform success. From this he is enabled to operate with far less pain to the patient void of danger. All work warranted; the workmanship will show for itself. Calls will be thankfully received.
Office at his residence on Main street.
Frankfort, May 27, 1853.

A. C. KEENON'S BOOK BINDERY.
A. C. KEENON informs his friends and customers, that he still continues the Book Binding business, in all its branches, at his old stand, over Don J. Harlan's office, St. Clair street, and will give his whole attention to its management. He respectfully solicits a continuance of the patronage heretofore extended to the establishment.

BOOKS ruled to any patron, and of the very best quality of paper.
BLANK BOOKS of every description, manufactured at short notice, to order, on reasonable terms.
Frankfort, July 2, 1860-tf.

CIGARS AND TOBACCO.
WE HAVE ON HAND THE LARGEST and best assortment of CIGARS and TOBACCO ever brought to this city. A box of fine cigars makes a handsome Christmas or New Year's gift. Call and get them at [dec21] GRAY & TODD'S.

FOR RENT.
The two Store Rooms under the Metropolitan Hall.
ORLANDO BROWN.
Dec. 14, 1860-tf.

Greenwood Female Seminary, FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY.

MRS. MARY TRAYNE RYUNAN, PRINCIPAL.
The Twenty-Sixth semi-annual Session of this School will commence on the First Monday in September, (September 2, 1861).

EXPENSES PER SESSION:
Board, including fuel and lights.....\$30 00
Tuition primary class.....15 00
Tuition in middle and senior classes.....20 00
French, Latin, Drawing, and Painting in water colors, each.....10 00
Oriental, Pastel, Grecian, and Italian Painting, each.....5 00
Music on Piano.....25 00
Use of instrument for practice.....5 00
Washing.....5 00
Contingent fee.....25
Instructions in Plain and Ornamental Needlework without charge. No deduction for voluntary absence.
For further information address the Principal.
July 22, 1861-w&wtw.

FINE FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING!

J. C. MANDEVILLE & CO.
ARE now receiving a fine stock of Gentlemen's Clothing, made in the very latest Fall styles. Also, a fine assortment of Furnishing Goods, made expressly for J. C. MANDEVILLE & CO.
No. 227 Main, above Third Street.
N. B.—Large size Garments of all styles.
September 19, 1860-w&wtw.

COMMITTED TO JAIL.

WAS committed to the jail of Anderson county, on the 13th inst., as a runaway slave, a NEGRO MAN, who calls himself Jo. Oweley, and says that he belongs to the heirs of Samuel Oweley, deceased, of Lincoln county, Ky. Said negro man is about 35 or 37 years of age; 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high; black complexion, with whiskers; slender make, and will weigh about one hundred and sixty pounds. Said negro says that he has been hired to Charles Marshall, of Henry county, Ky. He was arrested in Anderson county, Ky., and the owner of said slave is hereby notified to come forward, prove his right to said slave, pay the fees and expenses, and take him away. WILLIAM SUTTON, J. A. C. Lawrenceburg, Sept. 26-tf.

For Sale.

A Negro Woman, a New Carriage, and Jacks and Jennets.
I WISH to sell at private sale a valuable NEGRO WOMAN, about 35 or 39 years old—sound and healthy; a fine NEW CARRIAGE, which was made in Salem, Ohio, and has never been used; FOUR JACKS, one 4 years old next spring, and the others younger; and FIFTEEN JENNETS of different ages.
Good bargains will be given.
nov30 w&wtw. L. W. MACEY.

SCHOOL NOTICE.

THE Seventh Session of Mrs. M. A. SATTERWHITE'S School for children, will commence on Monday, September 24, 1861.
Terms, per Session of 20 Weeks, - \$8
No deduction for voluntary absence.
July 24, 1861-tf.

JOHN P. MORTON & CO.,

(SUCCESSORS TO MORTON & ORSOLD.)
Bookellers, Stationers, Binders, and Book and Job Printers, Main Street, Louisville, Ky.

HAVE constantly on hand a complete assortment of Law, Medical, Theological, Classical, School, and Miscellaneous Books, at low prices. Paper of every description, quality, and price.
Colleges, Schools, and Private Libraries supplied at a small advance on cost. Wholesale or Retail.
[July 13, 1860-by.]

PHOENIX FOUNDRY.

TENTH ST. BETWEEN MAIN AND CANAL,
OPPOSITE THE ARTESIAN WELL,
WM. H. GRAINGER, Agent.

MANUFACTURER of Steam Engines and Machinery for Saw or Grist Mills, Coal Mines, &c., &c., Cranks, Gudgeons, Rail Irons, Saw Slides, Carriage Components, Cotton Gin Segments, and Pistons, Car Wheels, Grate Bars, Mill Spindles, Mill Dogs and Stirrups always on hand.

Hutchins' Reaction Water Wheels for Grist or Saw Mills.
A large assortment of Patterns for Mill Gearings, &c.
Castings made at the shortest notice.
J. H. GRAINGER, Agent.
January 17, 1860-tf. Louisville, Ky.

NEW ALBANY AND SALEM RAILROAD.

Short Line Route to the North & West.

Through to Chicago in 15 Hours.
Through to St. Louis in 14 Hours.
Through to Cairo in 20 Hours.

Connections made with all Western Roads for any part of
ILLINOIS, MICHIGAN, WISCONSIN, IOWA, MISSOURI, KANSAS, &c., &c.
Fare as Low as by any other Railroad or Steam Boat Route.

Freight destined for places in any of the above States forwarded with dispatch and at low rates. Mark care E. O. Norton, Louisville, Ky.
For through tickets and rates of freight apply at "SHORT LINE," Railroad office 655, Main street, Louisville, Ky.
Aug. 31, 1857-tf. E. O. NORTON, Agent.

NATIONAL HOTEL,

Corner Main and Fourth Streets,
LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY.

\$1 50 PER DAY.
Aug. 10, 1861. T. A. HARROW, Prop'r.

Confectionaries, Fruits, Nuts, &c., for Christmas and New Year.

GRAY & TODD have now on hand the largest assortment of
Cakes, Candies, Fruits, Nuts, &c.,
Ever before offered in this market, which they will dispose of Cheap. Every one desiring anything in their line for Christmas and New Year, will make money by giving them a call, as they are determined to sell. dec21

ARTESIAN WELL WATER.
SUPPLY always on hand at
SAMUEL'S BARBER SHOP.
April, 1860.

Fever and Ague,

from which mankind suffer over a large part of the globe, is the consequence of a diseased action in the system, induced by the poisonous miasm of vegetable decay. This exhalation is evolved by the action of solar heat on wet soil, and rises with the watery vapor from it. While the sun is below the horizon this vapor lingers near the earth's surface, and the virus is taken with it through the lungs into the blood. There it acts as an irritating poison on the internal viscera and fails to secrete not only this virus, but also the bile from the blood. Both the virus and the bile accumulate in the circulation, and produce violent constitutional disorder. The spleen, the kidneys, and the stomach sympathize with the liver, and become disordered also. Finally, the instinct of our organism, as if in an attempt to expel the noxious infusion, concentrates the whole blood of the body in the internal excretives to force them to cast it out. The blood leaves the surface, and rushes to the central organs with congestive violence. This is the CHILL. But in this effort it fails. Then the Fever follows, in which the blood leaves the central organs and rushes to the surface, as if in another effort to expel the irritating poison through that other great excretory—the skin. In this also it fails, and the system abandons the attempt exhausted, and waits for the recovery of strength to repeat the hopeless effort another day. These are the fits or paroxysms of Fever and Ague. Such constitutional disorder will of course undermine the health if it is not removed.
We have labored to find, and have found, an antidote.

Ayer's Ague Cure,

which neutralizes this malarious poison in the blood, and stimulates the liver to expel it from the body. As it should, so it does cure this afflicting disorder with perfect certainty. And it does more, or rather does what is of more service to those subject to this infection. If taken in season it expels it from the system as it is absorbed, and thus keeps those who use it free from its attacks; keeps the system in health although exposed to the disease. Consequently it not only cures, but prevents from the great variety of affections which are induced by this malignant influence, such as Remittent Fever, Chill Fever, Dumb, or Masked Ague, Periodical Headache, Bilious Headache, Biliousness, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Blindness, Toothache, Earache, Catarrh, Asthma, Palpitations, Painful Affections of the Spine, Hysterics, Colic, Paralysis, and Painful Affections of the Stomach, all of which when arising from this cause, will be found to assume more or less the intermittent type. This "Ague Cure" removes the cause of these derangements, and cures the disease.

It accomplishes by stimulating the excretories to expel the virus from the system; and these organs by degrees become habituated to do this their office of their own accord. Hence arises what we term "acclimationation." Time may accomplish this, but often life is not long enough, or is sacrificed in the attempt, while this "Ague Cure" does it at once, and with safety. We have great reason to believe this is a safer and more reliable remedy for the whole class of diseases which are caused by malarious infection, than any other which has been discovered; and it has still another important advantage to the public, which is, that it is cheap as well as good.

PREPARED BY
DR. J. C. AYER & CO.
LOWELL, MASS.
PRICE ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

has won for itself such a renown for the cure of every variety of Throat and Lung Complaint, that it is entirely unnecessary for us to recount the instances of its efficacy, which has been everywhere proved. As it has long been in constant use throughout this section, we need not do more than assure the people its quality is kept up to the best it ever has been, and that it may be relied on to do for their relief all it has ever been found to do.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills,

FOR ALL THE PURPOSES OF A PURGATIVE MEDICINE.
FOR COSTIVENESS;
FOR THE CURE OF DYSPEPSIA;
FOR JAUNDICE;
FOR THE CURE OF CONSTIPATION;
FOR HEADACHE;
FOR THE CURE OF DYSMENSTRY;
FOR A FOUL STOMACH;
FOR THE CURE OF RHEUMATISM;
FOR THE CURE OF SCORFULA;
FOR ALL SCORFULOUS COMPLAINTS;
FOR THE CURE OF RHEUMATISM;
FOR DISEASES OF THE SKIN;
FOR THE CURE OF LIVER COMPLAINT;
FOR DROPSY;
FOR THE CURE OF TETTER, TUMORS AND SALT RHEUM;
FOR THE CURE OF GOUT;
FOR A DINNER PILLS;
FOR THE CURE OF NEURALGIA;
FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD.

They are sugar-coated, so that the most sensitive can take them pleasantly, and being purely vegetable, no harm can arise from their use in any quantity.
Price 25 cents per Box; Six Boxes for \$1.00.

Great numbers of Clergymen, Physicians, State-magistrates, and ministers of religion, have lent their names to certify the unparalleled usefulness of these remedies, but our space here will not permit the insertion of them. The Agents below named furnish gratis our AMERICAN ALMANAC in which they are given; with also full descriptions of the above complaints, and the treatment that should be followed for their cure.

Do not be put off by unprincipled dealers with other preparations they make more profit on. Demand AYER'S, and take no others. The sick want the best aid there is for them, and they should have it.
All our Remedies are
For sale by J. M. MILLS and W. H. AVERILL, Frankfort, and by all Druggists.
R. A. ROBINSON & CO., Louisville, Ky.,
April 23, 1861-wy. General Agents.

NEW REMEDIES FOR SPERMATORRHOEA.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION, PHILADELPHIA. A. H. Howard, M.D., has discovered a new and powerful remedy for the relief of the Sick and Distressed, afflicted with Venereal and Chronic Diseases, and especially for the cure of disease of the Sexual Organs.

Medical Advice given gratis, by the Acting Surgeon.
VALUABLE REPORTS on Spermatorrhoea, and other diseases of the Sexual Organs, and on the NEW REMEDIES employed in the Dispensary, sent in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Two or three stamps for postage will be acceptable.
Address Dr. J. SKILLIN HOWARD, Howard Association, No. 2, S. Ninth St., July 26, 1861-wly. Philadelphia, Pa.

LOOK AT THIS!

I WOULD inform my old patrons and the public, that I am again at the "BOURBON HOUSE," in Paris, Ky., and ask a continuance of the liberal patronage heretofore received.
Mrs. R. THURSTON.

P. S.—To all those owing the late firm of R. THURSTON & SONS, by note or account, I would say that I will exchange either for country produce at market price.
September 5, 1861. R. T.

HOT AND COLD BATHS

TO be had, day and night, at
SAMUEL'S BARBER SHOP.
Feb. 8, 1860.

Proclamation by the Governor.

WHEREAS, the following Act, to-wit:

AN ACT to raise Volunteer Forces, to repel the invasion of the State and for other purposes.
1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That as the soil of the State of Kentucky has been invaded by armed forces, acting under the authority of the so-called Confederate States, therefore, for the purpose of repelling said invasion the Governor of the State of Kentucky is hereby directed to issue his proclamation forthwith, calling out not less than forty thousand soldiers, residents and citizens of Kentucky, between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years, to be mustered into the service of this Commonwealth for any term of service not less than twelve months nor more than three years, from the time they were mustered into service, unless sooner discharged.

2. That the Governor be, and he is hereby, authorized, in order to raise said force, to accept of the services of any volunteer companies who shall, within three months from the date of his proclamation, tender their services; and he shall commission for that purpose all officers duly elected by the companies aforesaid, necessary and proper for the command of such volunteers.

3. That all volunteer officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates, whose services may be tendered and accepted under the provisions of this act, shall be mustered into service, at such places of rendezvous in the Congressional District in which they volunteer, as the General in the field shall appoint by his orders, and when so mustered into service shall be then and there entitled to receive in advance one month's pay, to be taken and considered as part of their pay.

4. That the Governor be also authorized to accept the services of fifteen hundred men, in addition to the forty thousand men provided for by this act, one thousand to be used as sharpshooters and scouts, and five hundred to be used as housemen and scouts, their furnishing their own arms and accoutrements. That no person shall be accepted in this arm of the service unless his skill and capacity have been tested by the General in command, or such officer as he may detail for that purpose. And provided also, That such persons shall receive five dollars per month of extra pay. That each houseman for the service of his company shall receive one dollar per month; and in case his horse is killed by the enemy, he shall be paid the value of the horse, not exceeding one hundred and fifty dollars.

5. That the commander in the field may organize individuals who tender themselves into companies, and such companies as may tender themselves into squadrons, battalions, and regiments, and permit them to elect their officers, who shall, when so elected, be commissioned by the Governor on the certificate of the General commanding.

6. That the Governor is authorized to accept the services of squadrons, battalions, and regiments, when tendered as such, and commission the officers elected by the squadrons, battalions, and regiments so organized. The election of officers by any company, battalion, squadron or regiment, shall be supervised and controlled, in all its details, by the General in command, or by any justice of the peace or judge of the county court who may be called on for that purpose, and such justice or judge shall certify to the military board the names of the officers elected, and for what office each is elected and thereupon said board, if they approve the proceedings, shall certify to the Governor the names of the officers elected, and what office they have been respectively elected to fill, who shall issue commissions in conformity to such certificate.

7. That the commanding General shall be entitled to appoint and employ such staff officers, and with such rank, as the Inspector General is empowered to appoint by the 14th section of the 3d article of the act, entitled "an act for the better organization of the Kentucky militia," approved March 5, 1860; and he shall have the authority conferred on said Inspector General by the 10th, 11th, and 12th sections of said article of said act.

8. The troops raised under this act shall be organized into squadrons, battalions, regiments, brigades and divisions, and have the same number of officers for each squadron, battalion, regiment, brigade and division, as are allowed in the army of the United States, and shall receive the same pay and rations as are allowed the troops of the United States of the same rank and grade. When brigades and divisions are formed, out of the troops so raised, they shall be officered according to existing laws.

9. This act to be of force from its passage. Has this day been passed by both houses of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, the Governor's objections thereto to the contrary notwithstanding, and is therefore the law of the land. Now, therefore, I do hereby issue this, my proclamation, commanding all officers and citizens of this State to render obedience to all the requirements of said above recited act.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I, Beriah Magoffin, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, have hereunto set my name and caused the seal of the State to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 30th day of Sept., in the year of our Lord, 1861, and in the 70th year of the Commonwealth.

By the Governor: B. MAGOFFIN.
Thos. B. MONROE, JR., Secretary of State.
By Jas. W. Tate, Assistant Secretary.

Proclamation by the Governor.

In obedience to the subjoined joint resolution adopted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, the Government of the Confederate States, the State of Tennessee, and all others concerned, are hereby informed that "Kentucky expects the Confederate or Tennessee troops to be withdrawn from her soil unconditionally."

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF.

I have hereunto set my name and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 13th day of September, A. D. 1861, and in the 70th year of the Commonwealth.

By the Governor: B. MAGOFFIN.
Thos. B. MONROE, JR., Secretary of State.
Sept. 14, 1861-w&wtw-3m.

Resolved by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That His Excellency, Governor Magoffin, be and he is hereby instructed to inform those concerned that Kentucky expects the Confederate or Tennessee troops to be withdrawn from her soil unconditionally.

Louisville and Frankfort, and Lexington and Frankfort Railroads.

On and after Monday July 8th, 1861, Freight Trains will leave Louisville only on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays; and Lexington on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, running on regular car time.
SAM. GILL, Sept. 7, 1861.

SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

WILLIS TODD'S school for boys will commence on Monday, August 19th, 1861, in the house lately occupied by H. Evans, adjoining the residence of Col. J. H. Overland. All the usual English branches are taught in connection with Latin and Algebra.

Terms, per Session of Twenty Weeks, - \$15 July 8 '61-tf.

LEON LAMM, Baltimore, Maryland. SAMUEL LAMM, Parkersburg, Virginia.

LAMM & BRO.,

HAVE opened a CLOTHING STORE under the "COMMONWEALTH OFFICE," on St. Clair Street, in the City of Frankfort. They will keep on hand at all times a well selected stock of Ready-made Clothing and Furnishing Goods,

which they will sell for CASH, at the very lowest prices. They have every facility for selecting their Goods in the very best markets

THE COMMONWEALTH.

[From the London American.]
A Wide Awake American before an English Audience—Bold and Timely Speech.

The reflecting men of England are concentrating their thoughts on the American question; all classes discuss it, and it is the general theme of conversation wherever men gather together. Each newspaper has its leaders, and each member of Parliament has his fling at the "Babbling Republic of the West." At a dinner given by Henry Wood, Esq., the large anchor and chain manufacturer of Birkenhead, at the Westminster Palace Hotel, this all-absorbing subject, the American question, was the feature of the entertainment. Our Consul, Mr. Morse, made a most eloquent speech. Mr. Bell, the builder of the Warrior, Mr. Gladstone, and a distinguished gentleman from Georgia, who recently left that State for his Union sentiments, and several other gentlemen joined in the animated debate between the English, the Scotch, and the Americans. Mr. George Francis Train, whose strong Union sentiments have so often been recorded in these columns, created some excitement by his attack on England's unmanly course in this ungodly rebellion, and some of his strictures were emphatically denied by some of the gentlemen present—the chairman especially—who asserted that he knew there was the most friendly feeling in this country toward America.

Some extracts from Mr. Train's speech will show the warmth of this debate:

Mr. Chairman—You are an old friend of mine, and knowing me so well, I am surprised that you call me up on street railways when the American question is on the table. [Hear.] I admit I am good for a speech on that or any other topic, but to-night I intend to sink the ship and talk the Senate chamber—suffice it to know that my success is complete. [Hear and cheers.] I have run the gauntlet, with all kinds of weapons aimed at me, but have passed the Manassas Gap of English conservatism and introduced a carriage for the people—[cheers]—with colors flying and lots of money still in the treasury. [Hear and laughter.] But no more of that, let me talk on America. I thank you, Mr. Wood, and you, gentlemen, for your good wishes for peace, but we want no peace. You say England is with us, I know that she is against us, and has been from the first. [No, no.] I say yes, yes—and the question is, how much plain talking can you stand from a man who loves his wife, his children and his God, but who loves his country more than all—[loud cheers]—for a man without a country is unworthy of wife and children, and poor God-forsaken devil, he had better die—[hear, hear]—and this gentleman, is what England has recommended. [No.]

England's neutrality has already cost five thousand lives. She has made a great mistake, and three months hence she will acknowledge it. Will you let me speak my mind? [Yes.] Now, I beg of you, gentlemen, not to get excited when I tell you a few startling facts to prove how unwise, how ungenerous, how dangerous has been England's so-called neutrality on the American question.

England's sympathies are with, and have been with the South, not out of hate to the North, but because she wished to see us break in two. [No.] When a man is very ill, it is to say the least of it, bad taste to get and order all your mourning, for perhaps he may get well again, and how surprised he would be to see the notices of his death which were prepared. England's neutrality consists in standing on the platform and cheering the rebels on. Read the Secession organs of the country. Secession organs, did I say? There are no others save the Daily News, the Star, the Liverpool Post, and two or three more journals—the rest all have flags flying and cannons booming to stimulate treason on to murder. The press leads the way. The Cabinet would declare war at once if it dared; and I am not sure but what the Mexican intervention is war in disguise. Read the speeches of members of Parliament to the backbone. Is there any question about Lindsey's language, or Captain Jarvis, or Bulwer Lytton? I like Bulwer for his frankness and his honesty. He is no hypocrite. He talks as he thinks, and says he hopes the country will not break up in two, but in four pieces! It is already too powerful, and its growth should be checked. England's neutrality consists in giving all her sympathy to the rebels. Suppose you and I, Mr. Chairman, were friends of forty years acquaintance, and some night on the highway a burglar tries to assassinate you after having stolen your money, would you not think it almost out of the pale of humanity in this civilized age to have me remain neutral? or, what is worse, to hear me cheer the thief on in his bloody work? [Chairman—It is not a fair analogy.] Analogy or not, that is England's position today toward America. [No, no.] Ere many months you may have revolution in this garden island—the revolution that arises from a starving population—for there are not unmistakable signs of a corn famine in Ireland and a cotton famine in England? Suppose such to happen, and class should be arrayed against class, would you not think it desirable for America to join the rebels, and cry lustily for the destruction of this proud nation, as England is continuing to cry for America's ruin. [Hear, hear, and no.]

Here are the facts I wish to make known. The South has always been the enemy of England, as the North has been her friend. [Hear, and true.] Every act of hostility has emanated from that quarter. Look along our history's page. What was the non-intercourse act previous to the last war but a Southern institution? Was not the embargo act and the War of 1812 itself a Southern institution? The whole North was against it, and the Hartford conventionists, to this day, are subjects of derision by the Southerners for their sympathy New England showed for Old England. [Hear, and cheers.] What was the high tariff act, the twenty-five cents a yard duty on cotton, of 1816, but a Southern institution? All New England voted against Mr. Calhoun's American system. It was the same in 1820 and 1824; but the South having passed their high tariff, the North showed its enterprise by putting up cotton mills, and it was not for some years after (1828) that the North voted for protection. Then Mr. Calhoun, 1832, wanted to kill the bantling he had created in 1816, and because he could not succeed, started his hell-born nullification cry, which was so summarily stopped by General Jackson. What was the Mexican war but a Southern institution to get new slave lands? What were the filibustering expedition against Cuba but Southern institutions? Where did Lopez hail from? Where Walker? Where did Lynch law, the Bowie knife, and the duelist originate but in the South? Is not repudiation purely a Southern institution? Who was it that showed their sympathies

against England in the Russian war but the Democratic party, which for forty years has been a Southern institution? The Whigs were with England, but the Democrats cheered the Russian arms. These are all Southern institutions, and certainly negro slavery is not an institution of the North. Where, then, does England find food for sympathy with the damned traitors in this hell-born conspiracy? Was it the North or South who sent the contributions to Ireland in their distress? [Hear, hear.] Was it the North or South who put the flags at half-mast on the death of Havelock? [cheers.] And tell me, gentlemen, who received the son of your Queen with open arms, but the proud children of our northern country? Boiling over with good will to England, we took the Prince and embraced him, because we loved this old land and its mighty associations. [Cheers.] We loved to mix our history and lose it even in yours. [Cheers.] We loved your Christian wars. [Cheers.] All this was in the North, but when he crossed the border into the slave country, he hastened away quickly for fear of repeated insult! Yes, gentlemen, it was in the capital of the so-called Confederate States, Richmond, that the Prince of Wales feared the action of the mob, and saw for the first time that he was not welcome in the land where once his ancestors ruled. [Hear, and true.] Knowing, then, that all these acts of violence and hostility against England came from the South, you can imagine the disgust of the North in reading the Times day after day, and the Telegraph, the Herald, the Chronicle, and nearly all the entire British press, encouraging the rebels on in their unchristian work! England has made a mistake—a fatal mistake. To make sure that I am not in the wrong, I am preparing a book of opinions of the press—extracts from speeches of members of Parliament and the Ministry, which will prove the hostility of England against the Federal Power.

Mr. Bell asks, how could we have done otherwise than remain neutral? But I maintain that you are not neutral. When you find two boys at blows you must not forget that while you do not enter the ring, the more you hurrah for Bill the stronger it makes him, and the more it discourages Joe. You cheer one side continually and hiss the other, and call it neutrality. [Hear, hear, and applause.] However, it has taught America one lesson—that is not to put her trust in princes [laughter] but to rely on her own strong arm. It has opened her eyes to many things, but none more important than this, namely, that England may war with Russia, France with Austria, and all Europe may be blazing away with the flash of musketry, the clang of armor, and the sound of cannon, without America being affected. But when America, desirous of showing off her military nature, gets up a little national sham fight within her own borders in three months' time with a million of soldiers, fires off a million of rifles, discharges a million of revolvers, and has her artillery booming on every hill—I say, when the American people, in the absence of foreign war, get up a grand review and kill ten thousand traitors on the Champs de Mars of the Potomac, all the world tremblingly stops to gaze, and all the world's commerce becomes deranged. [Hear, hear.] Europe may fight, but America cares not. America plays with fire arms to keep her hand in and Europe is pale for fear, for it has come to pass that the commerce of the United States with Europe sums up each year one hundred millions of pounds sterling! Stop this commerce for twelve months, and millions here are thrown out of employment. [Hear.] Even my friend, Mr. Wood, will feel it in the absence of orders from the shipyards of the North. [Hear, hear, and laughter.] I have listened with earnestness to the bold words of Mr. Morse. I meet him to-night for the first time, and I congratulate, at least on people at having a live Consul to represent them in London. [Cheers.] We have had enough of dead men, God knows. [Cheers.] His Union sentiments are refreshing. Now we shall have no more treason-hatching in the American consulates of England. His predecessor was buying muskets all the time—so was it at Liverpool, and so was it with the Paris Embassy—the flag was outraged, the consuls and the ministers are guilty of high treason, and should suffer the doom of traitors.

No man dared to speak out until the Russian Ambassador arrived. I endorse every word of Cassius M. Clay, and wish all our representatives were equally national! I say I welcome our new Consul, and give him a cordial shake of the hand over his brave, bold words for the land I love and you, too, my eloquent friend from Georgia—whose name shall not go into the papers, for I would not have your children who remain in the State suffer for your love of the Union—you, too, we welcome for your honest defense of the Union. You have astonished many present by your graphic description of affairs in the South. I knew it must be so; I knew that the Southern country was full of Union men, who will spring around the flag the moment our forces land in Savannah! [Yes, and cheers.] Secession in your part of the country is fashionable; no wonder the fair Southern ladies are enraged; for all their crinolines was used up long ago, and they do not make it in the South. [Laughter.] How can they be out of fashion? They believed that Mrs. Davis would hold levees in Washington; they believed that Mr. Walker would raise the traitor's flag on the capitol; but when the truth breaks upon them, what a sensation of shame awaits them; for it must be a terrible thing to realize that they have been the wives and daughters and sisters who have made red so many battle fields. It looks to me, I am very sorry to say, as though the rebellion was nearly dead—the war nearly over. [Oh, no.] I want to last another year. [Oh, no.] I want Europe and England to know us better, and another year's war will best explain our strength. I have a policy of my own. Away with freetrade these distracted days. Let England have her own laws and let America have hers. You may not agree with me—few people do—[laughter]—but nevertheless I have opinions, and will express them, even if the distinguished archangel who got put out of Court on a memorable occasion had his carriage at the door. [Cheers and laughter.] Here is my platform: Take Japan and China for a model; that is, live a few years by our selves; [cheers] clap an export duty on our cotton and tobacco, and double the Morrill tariff. [Oh, no, no.] Destroy the port of Charleston—make a Sebastopol of its forts and block up its channels, and give Beaufort or Savannah all its commerce. Partition the State and inhibit her name out of the map. [Hear.] Build the Pacific railroad and establish a line of swift steamers between San Francisco and China. Make New York the stock market of the world. Establish military schools; have a decent army—it looks respectable when you want a review. [Laughter.] Augment the navy, and give Spain a hammering for her impu-

dence in landing in St. Domingo. [Hear.] Wait till she gets into Mexico, under the guarantee of France and England, and gets the military roads built; then let the Northern and Southern army close up and take Cuba as a dependency, and carry out the Monroe doctrine. [Hear, hear.] We want more room. [Laughter.] We are getting cramped and crowded, and we must have an outlet for the rush of emigrants that will pour into the country when we declare peace. Put a discriminating duty on, shutting out English goods, if England continues to side with the rebels.

Don't get alarmed, gentlemen, you know it is all fun. [Loud laughter.] You know you call me eccentric, and I must keep up the illusion. [Hear, hear and laughter.] England has slept in the middle of the bed long enough! [Loud laughter.] The times are changing. The speak on the horizon is already bigger than an ox cart. [Laughter.] The fires of free opinions have been smoldering in Europe for nearly fifteen years. Poor Poland is in sackcloth and ashes! Hungary sleeps awfully, and will shortly spring upon the enemy's camp, when Capre's chief will land in Venice. France groans under a disordered commerce and a diseased finance. Europe has enough to look after without troubling herself with America. Let America look her gates for a while—economize—buy no foreign fabrics—live within herself—manufacture her own cotton, and take the profit we have so long given to England. Our strength is shown by this contest. Six hours of such rebellion would have changed a dynasty in France; six days in Austria, or Prussia, or Spain. Six weeks without a Ministry would capsize the English Constitution, but after six months of preparation America begins to show her strength.

It was a clever move of the President in this great national game of chess, to give up Fort Sumpter—always give a castle to checkmate your opponent. [Hear, hear.] The Cabinet have done nobly. Seward upheld our foreign relations, and proved himself the man we knew he was. Seward, Chase, and Welles with his five hundred ships of war, armed to the teeth, and Cameron, too, with his half a million of fighting men. [Hear, and cheers.] I don't believe the reports of corruption in the departments; they are circulated by rebel spies and enemies of the country. I have faith in Seward, and Cameron, and Welles, and Chase, and know the President is an honest man. [Loud cheers.] I like the strong measures of the Administration. In times like these, one cannot do things too firmly. Act first, and apologize afterward—strain a point in the Constitution, if necessary, to save a nation—over with the spies—down with the traitorous women—down with the vile hordes who infest the country with their treason—macadamize Fort Lafayette with the best bones of the land, if they have crystallized into patricides. The civil power is nothing when a country is to be saved. Give us martial law—overboard with Habeas Corpus Act, and command obedience with the sword and the gallows. Yes, gentlemen, to put down treason I would put on the thumbscrew. Out with the guillotine—raise the inquisition and enforce the law, at whatever cost of money or men. Break up the printing press—shut the mouth that dares to breathe against the "Army of the Constitution." Who thinks of saving brush and comb, sponge and towel, when the house is in flames? Who stops for overcoat and carpet-sack when the ship is in the breakers? Who thinks of wearing little kids when shells are exploding in the drawing room? Let the Administration save the nation and overlook any little thing that may have been omitted. [Hear, hear.]

Christians hate Isacari, Romans despise Cataline, Americans loathe the name of Arnold. So will the Southern pirate chieftains in their exile be marked with contempt by the patriots of the Constitution! Separation is impossible! Annihilation absurd! Who ever heard of twenty millions being annihilated? America must change her policy; be more republican, [laughter], less aristocratic, overcome our modesty, and not be too religious about forms. America fights with her own men—our soldiers go to battle for glory, law, liberty—Europeans fight for pay. Ours is a volunteer army; we have no Hessians or hired battalions.

Our thirty million loan, so readily taken by our people, is nothing to what we can do. England spends that sum every year on army and navy. The days of Perry, and Decatur, and Paul Jones are to be revived. The fleets are off—a new set of tactics—take Hatteras. Send back the North Carolina troops! telegraphs the Governor. Take Savannah! Send back the Georgia regiments! telegraphs the general in command to Beauregard. Take New Orleans! Send back the Louisiana regiment, and shortly Beauregard is left high and dry without an army, having reduced Virginia to a desert like a vineyard destroyed by locusts. Where is Beauregard?—alone, uncared for, forgotten. Where is Davis?—ill in mind, ill in body, the shattered frame battling with the diseased brain and the seared conscience. The North flourishes amid the clash of arms—stocks rising, bullion increasing, ships launching, factories building, corn shipping, while the South is paralyzed, and England and the world wondering where it is all to end. Why do consuls droop day after day unless there is some terrible secret in Downing street? Why does France borrow two millions on the Bank of England unless France is about to lead an army somewhere? Verily the times are changing, and it may turn out that America is not only the richest country, but possesses one-half the common sense, three-fourths the enterprise, and seven-eighths the beauty of the world. [Laughter and loud applause.]

Georgetown Stage Line!
S. WOLVERTON has permanently established a
DAILY LINE OF STAGES
From Frankfort to Georgetown. Stages leave Frankfort at 10 1/2 o'clock A. M., and reach Georgetown at 12 o'clock M. Fare \$1—25 cents cheaper than by any other route.
Office at GRAHAM'S STABLE, opposite Capital Hotel. (Nov. 30, 1861-tf.)

F. D. REDDISH'S
New Tailoring Establishment.
H. V. V. took the room formerly occupied by J. W. V. on Main Street, opposite Gray & Todd's Store, in order to carry on the Tailoring business in its various branches. I have secured the services of practical assistants, and feel assured that satisfaction will be given. A share of public patronage is solicited.
Nov. 27, 1861-tf. F. D. REDDISH.

LOST!
ON Saturday afternoon a FINE LACE HANDKERCHIEF, belonging to a lady. It was lost between the residences of Mr. Bibb and Mr. Gaines. The finder will be kind enough to send it to the Store of F. S. & J. R. Page.
Nov. 30, 1861.

KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.

SENATORS HOLDING OVER—TERM EXPIRES IN 1863.

Boyle, Casey, and Adair—T. T. Alexander.
Wren, Allen, and Edmonson—W. T. Anthony.
Cumberland, Clinton, Wayne, and Russell—F. Athap McClure.
Carroll, Gallatin, and Boone—Charles C. Chambers.
Hopkins, Union, and Crittenden—Ben. P. C. Hill.
Ellis, Johnson, Morgan, and Pike—A. L. Davidson.
Henry, Oldham, and Trimble—Samuel E. De Haven.
Madison and Garrard—George Denny.
Whitley, Latrel, Knox, and Rockcastle—Wm. C. Gillis.
Christian and Todd—R. E. Glenn.
Calloway, Trigg, and Marshall—John L. Irvan.
Hickman, Ballard, Graves, and Fulton—Samuel H. Jenkins.
McCracken, Livingston, Caldwell, and Lyon—J. M. Johnson.
Harrison and Bracken—T. F. Marshall.
Jefferson Co., and 7th and 8th wards of City—C. D. Pennebaker.
Bourbon and Bath—John A. Prall.
Logan, Simpson, and Butler—A. G. Rhoe.
Six Wards City Louisville—Jas. Speed.
Hart, Green, and Taylor—Claiborn J. Walton.

SENATORS ELECTED IN 1861.
Davies, McLean, and Henderson—Wm. Anthony.
Campbell and Pendleton—R. T. Baker.
Breckinridge, Grayson, Hancock and Edmonson—John B. Bruner.
Clarke and Madison—James H. G. Bush.
Wayne, Pulaski and Clinton, M. P. Buser.
Montgomery, Powell, Estill, Owsley and Jackson—Walter Chiles.
Meade, Hardin and Bullitt—R. H. Field.
Kenton—John F. Fisk.
Clay, Perry, Breathitt, Letcher and Harlan—Theophilus T. Garrard.
City of Louisville—James Speed to supply vacancy occasioned by the resignation of L. H. Rouseau.
Woodford, Franklin and Anderson—J. Kemp Goodloe.
Greenup, Lawrence, Boyd and Carter—W. C. Grier.
Owen, Carroll and Trimble—A. P. Grover.
Mason and Lewis—Martin P. Marshall.
Ohio, Butler and Muhlenburg—H. D. McHenry.
Larue, Nelson and Spencer—W. B. Read.
Fayette and Scott—James F. Robinson.
Washington, Marion, and Taylor—Ben. Spalding.
Shelby, Henry and Oldham—Walter C. Whitaker.
Jessamine, Boyle and Mercer—Charles T. Worthington.

REPRESENTATIVES.
UNION MEN.
Adair—F. J. Rigney.
Allen—J. W. Heeter.
Bracken—F. L. Cleveland.
Butler and Edmonson—L. J. Proctor.
Bath—V. B. Young.
Breckinridge—Alf. Allen.
Bourbon—B. J. Clay.
Boone—James Calvert.
Boyd and Lawrence—D. W. Johns.
Boyle—W. C. Anderson.
Bullitt—W. J. Heady.
Clay—A. T. White.
Crittenden—John W. Blue.
Carter and Rowan—Stephen J. England.
Clinton and Cumberland—Otho Miller.
Christian—Geo. Poindexter.
Campbell—G. P. Webster and Cyrus Campbell.
Clarke—Jno. B. Huston.
Davies—Geo. H. Yeaman.
Estill and Jackson—A. A. Curtis.
Franklin—R. C. Anderson.
Fayette—R. A. Buckner.
Fleming—L. W. Andrews.
Grant—Wm. S. Rankin.
Garrard—Alexander Lusk.
Green—D. P. Mears.
Grayson—Wm. L. Conklin.
Greenup—W. C. Ireland.
Hopkins—Dr. John Ray.
Hart—P. L. Macey.
Harlan and Perry—Hiram S. Powell.
Hardin—B. R. Perry.
Henry—J. Press Sparks.
Henderson—Milton Young.
Jefferson—Jno. H. Harney.
Jessamine—Geo. S. Shanklin.
Knox—Jas. W. Anderson.
Kenton—Jno. W. Fennell and G. Clay Smith.
Louisville City—J. C. Beeman, N. Wolfe, J. Tevis, W. P. Boone.
Laurel and Rockcastle—E. B. Bacheller.
Larue—N. A. Rapier.
Lewis—G. M. Thomas.
Lincoln—John C. Cooper.
Meade—Dr. Thos. W. Owings.
Metcalfe—
McLean—Henry Griffith.
Muhlenburg—Jos. Ricketts.
Mercer—Elijah Gabhart.
Marion—J. R. Thomas.
Mason—Harrison Taylor and M. Smith.
Montgomery and Powell—Thos. Turner.
Monroe—Daniel E. Downing.
Madison—C. F. Burnam.
Nicholas—J. W. Campbell.
Oldham—R. T. Jacob.
Ohio—Remus Gibson.
Pendleton—W. A. Brann.
Pulaski—Thos. Z. Morrow.
Russell and Casey—J. M. C. Lisenby.
Shelby—Jno. B. Cochran.
Spencer—Robert Cochran.
Simpson—J. M. Henry.
Taylor—Joseph H. Chandler.
Todd—Urban E. Kennedy.
Woodford—Zeb. Ward.
Warren—J. R. Underwood.
Wayne—J. S. Vauwinkle.
Whitley—Hugh F. Finley.
Washington—
SOUTHERN RIGHTS.
Anderson—Vincent Ashe.
Breathitt and Magoffin—J. Gardner.
Barren—John S. Barlow.
Ballard—Wm. M. Coffee.
Calloway—Daniel Mathewson.
Caldwell—W. H. Edmunds.
Carroll—J. C. Lindsey.
Floyd and Johnson—Jno. M. Elliott.
Gallatin—A. B. Chambers.
Graves—A. R. Boon.
Hancock—W. P. D. Bush.
Harrison—Lucius Decha.
Hickman and Fulton—G. W. Silvertooth.
Lyon and Livingston—G. R. Merritt.
Logan—Geo. W. Ewing.
Marshall—J. C. Gilbert.
Morgan and Wolfe—G. M. Hampton.
McCracken—John Q. A. King.
Nelson—F. G. Murphy.
Owen—E. F. Burns.
Pike and Letcher—David May.
Scott—Wm. Johnson.
Trimble—E. M. Garriott.
Trigg—John W. Gaines.
Union—R. S. Spalding—25.

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Save your broken Furniture.

IT WILL MEND LEATHER,

Mend your Harness, Straps, Belts, Boots, &c.

IT WILL MEND GLASS,

Save the pieces of that expensive Cut Glass Bottle.

IT WILL MEND IVORY,

Don't throw away that broken Ivory Fan, it is easily repaired.

IT WILL MEND CHINA,

Your broken China Cups and Saucers can be made as good as new.

IT WILL MEND MARBLE,

That piece knocked out of your Marble Mantle can be put on as strong as ever.

IT WILL MEND PORCELAIN,

No matter if that broken Pitcher did not cost but a shilling; a shilling saved is a shilling earned.

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That costly Alabaster Vase is broken and you can't match it; mend it; it will never show when put together.

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The Cost is only about One-third that of Tin, and it is Twice as Durable.

This article has been thoroughly tested in New York City and all parts of the United States, Canada, West Indies and Central and South America, on buildings of all kinds, such as FACTORIES, FOUNDRIES, CHURCHES, RAILROAD DEPOTS, CASAS, and on Public Buildings, generally GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS, &c., by the principal BUILDERS, ARCHITECTS and others, during the past four years, and has proved to be the CHEAPEST and MOST DURABLE ROOFING in use; it is in every respect A FIRE, WATER, WEATHER and TIME PROOF covering for ROOFS of ALL KINDS.

This is the ONLY material manufactured in the United States which combines the very desirable properties of Elasticity and Durability, which are universally acknowledged to be possessed by GUTTA PERCHA AND INDIA RUBBER.

No Heat is required in making Application.

The expense of applying it is trifling, as an ordinary Roof can be covered and finished the same day.

IT CAN BE APPLIED BY ANY ONE,

and when finished forms a perfectly Fire Proof surface, with an elastic body, which cannot be injured by Heat, Cold or Frost, and is perfectly waterproof, and is not affected by any external action whatever.

Roof Boards, nor any external action whatever.

Liquid Gutta Percha Cement,

For Coating Metals of all kinds when exposed to the Action of the Weather, and

For Preserving and Repairing Metal Roofs of all kinds.

This is the ONLY Composition known which will successfully resist extreme changes of all climates, for any length of time, when applied to metals, to which it adheres firmly, forming a body equal to three coats of ordinary paint, costs much less, and will LAST THREE TIMES AS LONG; and from its elasticity is not injured by the contraction and expansion of TIN and other METAL ROOFS, consequent upon sudden changes of the weather.

It will not CRACK in COLD OR RUN in WARM WEATHER, AND WILL NOT WASH OFF.

LEAKY TIN AND OTHER METAL ROOFS can be readily repaired with GUTTA PERCHA CEMENT, and prevented from further corrosion and leaking, thereby ensuring a PERFECTLY WATER TIGHT ROOF FOR MANY YEARS.

This Cement is peculiarly adapted for the preservation of IRON RAILINGS, STOVES, RANGES, SAFES, AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, &c., also for general manufacturing use.

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For preserving and repairing TIN and other METAL ROOFS of every description, from its great elasticity, is not injured by the contraction and expansion of Metals, AND WILL NOT CRACK in COLD OR RUN in WARM WEATHER.

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THE COMMONWEALTH.

FRANKFORT.

J. H. JOHNSON, Editor.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1861.

SENATOR PRALL'S SPEECH.—We will publish the able and eloquent speech of Senator Prall in our paper to-morrow. Gentlemen who wish extra copies of our paper containing it, will please leave their orders at our office by 3 o'clock to-day, or give them to our reporters in the House and Senate.

ADDITIONAL NEW YORK VOLUNTEERS.—Adjutant General Hillhouse has at last issued the anticipated order for the organization of an additional number of volunteers in New York. Under this order each regiment of infantry will consist of ten companies of a minimum aggregate of 83 men, or a maximum aggregate of 101 men. Each regiment of cavalry will consist of three battalions, each battalion of two squadrons, and each squadron of two companies. The companies will have a minimum aggregate of 70 men, or a maximum aggregate of 95 men. Each regiment will be accompanied by eight or twelve batteries of artillery, each battery to consist of a minimum aggregate of 80 men, or a maximum aggregate of 156 men, and the pay of the officers and men will commence immediately after they are mustered into the service of the United States.

The Canadian papers are beginning to understand the belligerent right of search. The Toronto Globe confesses that we have international law on our side, and the Montreal Gazette, referring to the hasty condemnation by other Toronto papers of the capture of Mason and Slidell, says:

Of course it was supreme nonsense to deny the existence of the belligerent right of search of neutral vessels. Great Britain has been the foremost to assert it of all the nations of the world.

GALLANTRY BADLY REWARDED.—Lieutenant Fairfax, who boarded the Trent to capture Mason and Slidell, is a Virginian, and a connection of Mason by marriage. His duty was, therefore, a little unpleasant, but he executed it with great promptness, though he says the ladies of the party were under great excitement. How this excitement was manifested he does not tell. The Boston Transcript, however, makes up for the deficiency. It says: that one young lady, a member of Mr. Slidell's family, went so far as to scold him severely, and finally dealt him a severe blow in the face.

Mr. J. W. Anderson, from a Select Committee, reported a bill to amend the general election laws, which was referred to the Judiciary committee. The bill reads as follows:

Whereas, From the progress of the present rebellion in the so-called seceded States, it is indispensable to heretofore loyalty to the Government of the United States—therefore,

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, 1. That after the first day of May next, 1862, where any voter, at any general or State election held for any office authorized by either the Constitution of the United States or the Constitution of the State of Kentucky, or any law pursuant to either, shall be challenged by one or more persons, or any of the officers so conducting said election, for entertaining, writing, or expressing disloyal sentiments, he shall not be permitted to vote; nor shall the same be recorded until he shall take the following oath, to be administered by any one of the officers conducting the election, viz: "I do solemnly swear (or affirm, as he may prefer) and without any mental reservation, that I will support the Constitution of the United States and that of Kentucky, and faithfully observe all laws passed pursuant to each, so long as they remain in force—be faithful and true to each respectively—my first allegiance to the United States, and my subordinate allegiance to this State; and that since the first day of March, 1862, I have not borne arms or aided in levying war against the United States or this State, enlisted or advised the enlistment of any person for service in the so-called Confederate States army, nor furnished any goods or articles denominated "contraband of war," to the citizens or army, or any portion of the Confederate States army," which shall be duly noted in the poll-book.

2. And wherever any voter shall wilfully and falsely take the foregoing prescribed oath at any such election, he shall, on an indictment and conviction therefor, be fined \$500, and stand committed until paid, or confined in the Penitentiary for one year, as the jury may determine of the modes of punishment.

3. No person shall hereafter act as an officer in conducting any of said elections, until he shall have first taken the same oath—the same to be noted, certified, and returned with the poll-books to the county clerk; and any officer of an election who shall receive, or record, or permit it to be done without his dissent noted on the poll-book, shall be fined \$50 each, on an indictment therefor.

4. Wherever any judicial or ministerial officers in this Commonwealth, and after the next general election, they having, on entering upon the duties of their respective offices, taken the oaths of office respectively as required of them by the Constitution of the United States and that of Kentucky, before so doing, (and which was intended to be faithfully observed by them whilst in office, as well as a true and faithful allegiance borne by them.) If it shall appear that they have violated the spirit and intent of such oaths by speeches, or acts of any kind, in derogation of the same, it shall be deemed a misdemeanor, and subject them to indictment, and on conviction thereof, to a fine of \$500, (one half to the informer,) and to stand committed until paid; and the conviction thereof shall be ground for impeachment and removal from office, as prescribed by the Constitution.

We are requested by Capt. Louis Schweizer to return thanks on behalf of himself and company, to the citizens, and especially the ladies of Frankfort, for their kindness during their stay at Camp George D. Prentice.

KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.

IN SENATE.

TUESDAY, Dec. 3, 1861.

The Senate was opened with prayer by the Rev. J. N. Norton, of the Episcopal Church. The journal of yesterday was read by the Clerk.

A MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE.

Was received by Mr. LYNE, Assistant Clerk, announcing the passage of "an act for the benefit of the executor of Alvin G. Day," and also the adoption of "a resolution in regard to the election of Public Printer and Librarian."

BILLS REPORTED.

Mr. ALEXANDER—County Courts.—For the benefit of Wm. R. McFerran, presiding judge of the Barren county court: passed.

Same.—From H. R. to authorize the holding of courts of claims in the counties where such courts were not held at the time fixed by law: passed.

Mr. DENNY—Education.—For the benefit of Lewis A. Bradshaw, of Adair county: passed.

Mr. FIELD—Education.—For the benefit of school district No. 19, in Bullitt county: passed.

Mr. CHILES—Military Affairs.—The H. R. resolution in relation to maps and surveys, with an amendment: which was adopted, and the resolution as amended concurred in.

Mr. GILLISS—Privileges and Elections.—For the benefit of John Benton, of Montgomery county: passed.

RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. CHILES offered the following resolution, which was adopted, viz:

Resolved, That the committee on Finance be instructed to inquire whether or not important retrenchments may be made in the State expenditures in the Public Printing department thereof, without detriment to the interests of the Commonwealth; and whether any other or further legislation is necessary on the subject; and that said committee report by bill or otherwise.

Mr. M. P. MARSHALL offered the following resolution, which was adopted, viz:

Resolved by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That a joint committee, to consist of the committees of the Judiciary of the Senate and House of Representatives, be appointed, whose duty it shall be to take into consideration the present disturbed financial condition of the country, particularly the relation of debtor and creditor; and that they report by bill or otherwise, adhering strictly to the provisions of the constitution.

Mr. READ offered the following resolution, which was adopted, viz:

Resolved by the Senate, That the Military Board be requested without delay to report to this body, 1st. How much money it has borrowed, and from what sources, and what securities were pledged for the same.

2d. How much money it has expended, and for what purpose, and to whom paid.

3d. How many clerks it has employed, and at what salaries.

Mr. READ offered the following resolution, which was adopted, viz:

Resolved by the Senate, That the Adjutant and Quarter-master Generals, Finckel and Dudley, be requested to report to this body, without delay, a detailed account of their transactions since they have been in office.

Also how many clerks they have respectively engaged in their respective departments, and at what salaries.

Mr. CHILES offered the following resolution, which was adopted, viz:

Resolved, That the committee on the Judiciary be instructed to inquire into the expediency of repealing all laws making allowances to attorneys for the Commonwealth in the shape of taxed fees, and "perquisites" of office, and in lieu thereof to raise the salaries of such officers.

Mr. WALTON offered the following resolution, which was adopted, viz:

Resolved, That the committee on Military Affairs be requested to inquire into the expediency of making an appropriation to defray the expenses of Landrum, Lyle and Lacy, who were wounded at the skirmish at S. C. Hutchison's in Barren county.

Mr. PRALL offered the following resolution, which was adopted, viz:

Resolved, That the committee on the Judiciary be instructed to inquire into the constitutionality and propriety of so amending the law in relation to the service of process in civil actions that no service of a summons in a civil action shall be valid, if, at the time of its execution, the defendant is engaged as an officer or soldier in the army of the United States or this State, and no attachment shall be obtained on the ground of his absence from Kentucky while thus engaged in the Military service of his country.

ENROLLMENTS.

Mr. GILLISS reported several bills and resolutions correctly enrolled, and they were signed by the Speaker, and sent to the Governor for his approval.

ORDERS OF THE DAY.

A bill to amend the registration laws: recommended to the Finance committee.

A bill to prohibit the marriage of first cousins: referred to the Judiciary committee.

A H. R. resolution to inquire into the condition of North-eastern Kentucky was taken up and concurred in.

Messrs. CHILES and GRIER were appointed the Senate committee under the resolution.

A H. R. bill for the benefit of the administrator of Alvin G. Day: referred to the Judiciary committee.

A H. R. resolution to fix December 9th to elect a Public Printer and Librarian was taken up.

Mr. GROVER moved to strike out 9th, and insert 5th December: carried.

The resolution, as amended, was then adopted.

LEAVE TO BRING IN BILLS.

Leave was given to bring in the following bills, and the leaves appropriately referred, viz:

Mr. DENNY—To amend an act amendatory of the charter of the Richmond and Danville turnpike road company.

Mr. CHILES—For the benefit of David R. McKinney and others.

Mr. BRUNER—For the benefit of Thomas Atkinson.

Mr. DeHAVEN—To amend the law in relation to runaway slaves.

Mr. GROVER was added to the Finance committee, on motion of Mr. DeHAVEN. And then the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

TUESDAY, Dec. 3, 1861.

Prayer by the Rev. Wm. McD. ABBETT, of the Methodist Church. The journal of yesterday was read.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

The following are the Standing Committees of the House, as corrected by the Speaker: On Agriculture and Manufactures—Messrs. Clay, Griffith, J. W. Campbell, Gaines, Rapier, Kennedy and Spalding.

On Banks—Messrs. Finckel, Ewing, Tevis, Hays, Calvert and Heeter.

On Circuit Courts—Messrs. Shanklin, Lisenby, G. Clay Smith, A. R. Boon and Lindsey.

On Claims—Messrs. Conklin, J. W. Campbell, Bush, J. W. Anderson, Beaman, Chandler and Meara.

On Codes of Practice—Messrs. Vanwinkle, Finckel, Morrow, Turner and Ricketts.

On Corporate Institutions—Messrs. J. B. Cochran, Proctor, J. R. Thomas, Gilbert Beaman, Maxey and Henry.

On County Courts—Messrs. G. M. Thomas, Finckel, Burns, Chandler and Garriott.

On the Court of Appeals—Messrs. Tevis, Lusk, R. Cochran, Cooper and Morrow.

On Education—Messrs. Burnam, Chambers, G. Clay Smith, Lusk, G. M. Thomas, R. C. Anderson and Finckel.

On Enrollments—Messrs. Bacheller, Blue, Burns, Hampton and Coffee.

On Expenditures of the Board of Internal Improvement—Messrs. Cleveland, Pointdexter, Brann, Calvert, Powell, Ray, and Wigley.

On Federal Relations—Messrs. Wolfe, Huston, Harney, Underwood, Tevis, Allen, Finckel, Jacob, and Burns.

On Internal Improvement—Messrs. Yeaman, Sparks, Webster, Maxey, Curtis, Rapier, and May.

On Penitentiaries—Messrs. Andrews, Rankin, Huston, Vanwinkle, Ricketts, Tevis, and J. R. Thomas.

On the Library—Messrs. Van B. Young, Morrow, Coffee, Blue, and Ash.

On Military Affairs—Messrs. Underwood, Burnam, W. C. Anderson, G. Clay Smith, Jacob, Heady, and Murphy.

On the Penitentiary—Messrs. B. R. Young, Proctor, Miller, White, Chambers, and Owings.

On Printing—Messrs. Ricketts, Webster, England, Cooper, and John.

On Privileges and Elections—Messrs. Ireland, Owings, Bacheller, R. Cochran, C. Campbell, Spalding, and Miller.

On Propositions and Grievances—Messrs. Barlow, R. Cochran, Chandler, Morrow, Henry, Garriott, and Gardner.

On Public Offices—Messrs. Edmunds, Gabbart, and Powell.

On Religion—Messrs. Pointdexter, Downing, Ashe, Kennedy, and Meara.

On Revised Statutes—Messrs. Huston, Heady, Sparks, Bush, and England.

On the Sinking Fund—Messrs. Allen, Clay, Van B. Young, M. Smith, Gibson, Chandler, and Blue.

On Ways and Means—Messrs. Taylor, Johnson, Turner, M. Young, Shanklin, Ward, and Conklin.

BILLS REPORTED.

Mr. MORROW—Propositions and Grievances.—To change the line between the counties of Barren and Allen: passed.

Mr. CHANDLER—Propositions and Grievances.—For the benefit of John L. Chisolm, of Taylor county: passed.

Same.—For the benefit of the sheriff of Taylor county: referred to the committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. ANDREWS—Judiciary.—To abolish the office of President of the Board of Internal Improvement: asked to be discharged from the further consideration of said bill: adopted, and the bill was referred to the committee on Internal Improvement.

Same.—To authorize the sale of a portion of Stanton's Revised Statutes: passed.

Same.—To amend the Civil Code of Practice: reported the same, with the opinion of the committee that it ought not to pass.

The question being taken on ordering said bill to be read a second time, it was decided in the affirmative—yeas, 42; nays, 30.

The bill was then referred to the committee on the Revised Statutes.

Mr. ANDREWS—A Senate bill for the benefit of Sarah Hoffman, wife of H. C. W. Hoffman: rejected.

Mr. RICKETTS—Judiciary.—To amend chapter 7th, Revised Statutes, title Boats and Navigation: rejected.

Mr. J. R. THOMAS—Judiciary.—To amend the law in relation to bail: recommended to the committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. VANWINKLE—Judiciary.—To establish certain holidays. [Days appointed by the public authorities for fasting and thanksgiving, and 22d of February, made holidays; notes, &c., falling due on those days to be paid the day before:] placed in the orders of the day.

Mr. RANKIN—Judiciary.—A Senate bill to amend the law in relation to devises, descent, bequest, and distribution: special order for Friday at 11 o'clock.

Mr. BURNAM—Education.—To amend an act, entitled an act amending the common school laws, defining the number of school days in a month. [Provisions of the bill not to apply to the year 1861:] passed.

Same.—For the benefit of school district No. 31, in Rockcastle county: passed.

Same.—For the benefit of school district No. 16, in Meade county: passed.

Same.—For the benefit of district schools, &c.: passed.

Same.—Concerning common schools.

Mr. BUSH moved that the bill be ordered to be printed and made the special order for Saturday: rejected.

The bill was then amended and passed.

Mr. UNDERWOOD—Military Affairs.—A resolution authorizing the Military Board to issue, as soon as practicable, an additional blanket to each non-commissioned officer, private, musician, farrier, blacksmith, and teamster of the Kentucky troops in the field.

Mr. ALLEN offered the following amendment: If in the opinion of said Board it is necessary to the comfort of said soldier.

Mr. HUSTON offered the following as a substitute for the resolution and amendment, which was rejected, viz:

Resolved by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That the Military Board be authorized to issue an additional blanket to such non-commissioned officers, privates, musicians, farriers, blacksmiths and teamsters of the Kentucky troops in the field, as they may deem to be in need thereof: Provided, That the proper officers of the several regiments shall at any time deem it necessary, and make a requisition on the Military Board therefor, which Board shall then furnish the same.

Mr. ALLEN'S amendment was then rejected.

Mr. WOLFE offered the proviso of Mr. HUSTON'S substitute as an amendment to the original resolution, which was adopted.

Mr. HUSTON moved to strike out the words "as soon as practicable," from the original resolution, which was adopted.

The resolution as amended was then adopted—yeas, 64; nays, 8.

BILL REPORTED.

Mr. TEVIS—To amend section 879 of the Civil Code of Practice: passed.

LEAVE TO BRING IN BILLS.

Leave was given to bring in the following bills, which were appropriately referred, viz:

Mr. KENNEDY—To give further time to executors, administrators, and guardians, in the counties of Logan and Todd, further time to settle their accounts.

Mr. GABBERT—A bill for the benefit of Mat. Harris, a free man of color in Mercer county.

COMMITTEE.

The SPEAKER appointed the following

committees in accordance with the resolution offered by Mr. G. CLAY SMITH, to inquire into the cause of the vacant seats of members of the House, viz: Messrs. G. Clay Smith, Harney, Andrews, Burnam and Johnson.

PETITION.

Mr. WOLFE offered a petition, which was appropriately referred.

RESOLUTION.

Mr. G. CLAY SMITH offered the following resolutions, viz:

1. Resolved, That the members of this House organize themselves into a company, to be called the "State Defenders," that they shall elect a captain, first lieutenant, second lieutenant, sergeants and corporals, and tender their services to the Commander-in-chief of the Department of the Cumberland, to be used when the battles take place at Columbus, Bowlinggreen, or anywhere else on the line of the enemy now in Kentucky.

2d. The Military Board are hereby instructed to procure, and hold in readiness, good and efficient arms and accoutrements, for the use of the "State Defenders," of the following kind, to-wit: one musket and bayonet, one cartridge-box, with forty rounds of cartridges; one cap box, one short sabre, one haversack, one canteen, one blanket, one roundabout, one pair pants, one pair of shoes, one cloth cap, and one overcoat.

3d. When the "State Defenders" shall be called on, or ordered into the field by the Commanding General the House shall immediately stand adjourned until after the service for which they were called out shall have been performed.

4th. When the services hereinbefore contemplated, shall have been completed, it shall be the duty of each member to return the arms, clothing, &c., to the quartermaster and other officers authorized to receive them—but no member shall be responsible for any "wear or tear" of said arms, clothing, &c.

5th. The organization of the "State Defenders" shall take place upon the passage of these resolutions.

6th. If any member members now holding or occupying his or their seats upon this floor, shall refuse or fail to take his or their place in the "State Defenders" when called on, he or they shall forfeit and pay to the company the sum of one hundred dollars, which sum of money shall be subject to the order and disposal of the company, upon their return to the Capitol.

And then the House adjourned.

COURT OF APPEALS.

TUESDAY, Dec. 3, 1861.

CAUSES DECIDED.

Commonwealth v. French et al., Bracken; affirmed.

Commonwealth v. Moore, Kenton; affirmed.

Commonwealth v. Garland, Warren; reversed.

Williams' adm'r v. Commonwealth, Caldwell; affirmed.

Calvert's adm'r et al v. Commonwealth, Caldwell; affirmed.

ORDERS.

Frank Waters, Esq., of Lexington, admitted attorney in this court.

Pasmore v. Harris, Mercer; motion to affirm as a delay case.

Mountain's adm'r v. Pearce, Hickman; Same v. Same, No. 2, Hickman; continued.

Doughty v. Barton, Hickman; submitted on briefs.

Cornelius v. Commonwealth, Kenton; argued by James for appellee and submitted.

Johnson v. Higgins, Scott; argued by Waters for appellee and laid over until to-morrow for further argument.

Mr. Russell writes to the London Times his impression that the rebels will make a cotton Moscow, burning their staple rather than allow it to fall into the hands of the Union men. There would be no sacrifice in such a deed however, for all the present cotton crop has been paid for in advance by Northern or European merchants; the planters would lose nothing.

ANOTHER EXPEDITION.—The Paducah correspondent of the St. Louis Democrat, under date of the 1st instant, says an expedition has left Paducah, and another has left Shawneetown for Caseyville, where it is rumored the rebels have planted a battery blockading the river. No particulars as yet have come to hand.

JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE ILL.—The Nashville-Louisville Courier of the 26th ult., which, it says that John C. Breckinridge is quite ill from an attack of jaundice.

Why is Virginia sure to come right? Because she keeps Wheeling for the Union.

DIED.

At Camp Grose, Ky., on the 18th ult., Mr. GEORGE THOMAS, aged 32 years, son of Mr. Henry E. Thomas, formerly of Louisville.

A LIST OF LETTERS.

REMAINING in the Post Office at Frankfort, Ky., say "advice day" of Nov. 1861, which, if not called for in two months, will be sent to the Dead Letter Office at Washington, D. C.

Allen, John Laytarte, John

Both, J. M. Laytarte, John

Craine, Mrs. Bettie Marshall, Be

Crutcher, Wm. G. Myers, James

Cook, Albert L. Nail, Miss Judith

Clarke, J. E. Newman, Mrs. Nancy

Curran, Thomas Proctor, Miss Beatrice

Callon, Mrs. Briget Phillips, Victor

Cason, John Will Rodgers, Thos. H.

Ellis, John Stack, Morris

Fahring, Miss Mollie Smith, E. H.

Fallgrove, Henry Stout, Dr. J. B.

Gaines, J. C. Stout, Wm. M.

Guthrie, Geo. W. [2] Stout, Dr.

Gordon, Wm. Gates, Wm.

Hughes, Sam. L. Thompson, H.

Huff, Johnson Taylor, Miss Betty

Herrill, Henry Vaughan, Miss Bettie

Hansbory, Miss H. H. Willis, S. T.

Johnson, W. R. Willis, Sidney

Johnson, Geo. W. Williams, Thomas

Lewis, Wm. H. Wisel, Joseph

Persons called for any of the above letters will be received at the Post Office at Frankfort, Ky., Office open from 7

